Combat Cargo/Strategic Mobility Officer Conference

Marine Forces Reserve

Capt. D. A. McCovery
Strategic Mobility Officer

Brief Contents

Force Overview

- Roles, Missions and Tasks
- Organizations & Command Relationships
- Forces – Location & Structure
- Optempo – Force Generation Model

MFR Logistics

- Equipment & Readiness Reporting
- Mobilization
- OIF/OEF Logistics

Introduction

Established in 1916, Marine Reserves have served with distinction in every clime and place, and in each of this nation's conflicts.

On September 11, 2001, Marine Forces Reserve responded rapidly and effectively, and remain a critical component of our national defense.

The Marine Corps Reserve is a pre-trained, balanced and sustainable force capable of rapid deployment into a combat environment.

Marine Corps Reserve Mission (10 U.S.C. § 10102)

The purpose of the Marine Corps Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever, during and after the period needed to procure and train additional units and qualified persons to achieve the planned mobilization, more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components.

Traditional

OPTEMPO Relief

COMMARFORRES Duties (10 U.S.C. § § 5144 and 10173)

- COMMARFORRES commands all Reserve Forces stationed in CONUS, other than forces assigned to the unified combatant command assigned by CMC.
- COMMARFORRES also serves as COMARFORNORTH.
- COMMARFORRES is the principal adviser to the Commandant on Marine Corps Reserve matters.

Missions

Operational

(Mobilization/Readiness)

- **Augment/Reinforce active component in time of war/national emergency**
- **Personnel/Operational tempo relief of active forces**

Community Outreach

Site/Garrison Support

Marine Forces North

COMMARFORRES serves simultaneously as the Commander, Marine Forces North (COMMARFORNORTH) which is the Marine Corps service component of United States Northern Command

Mission:

- **Defense of our homeland**
- **Homeland security in support of civil authorities**

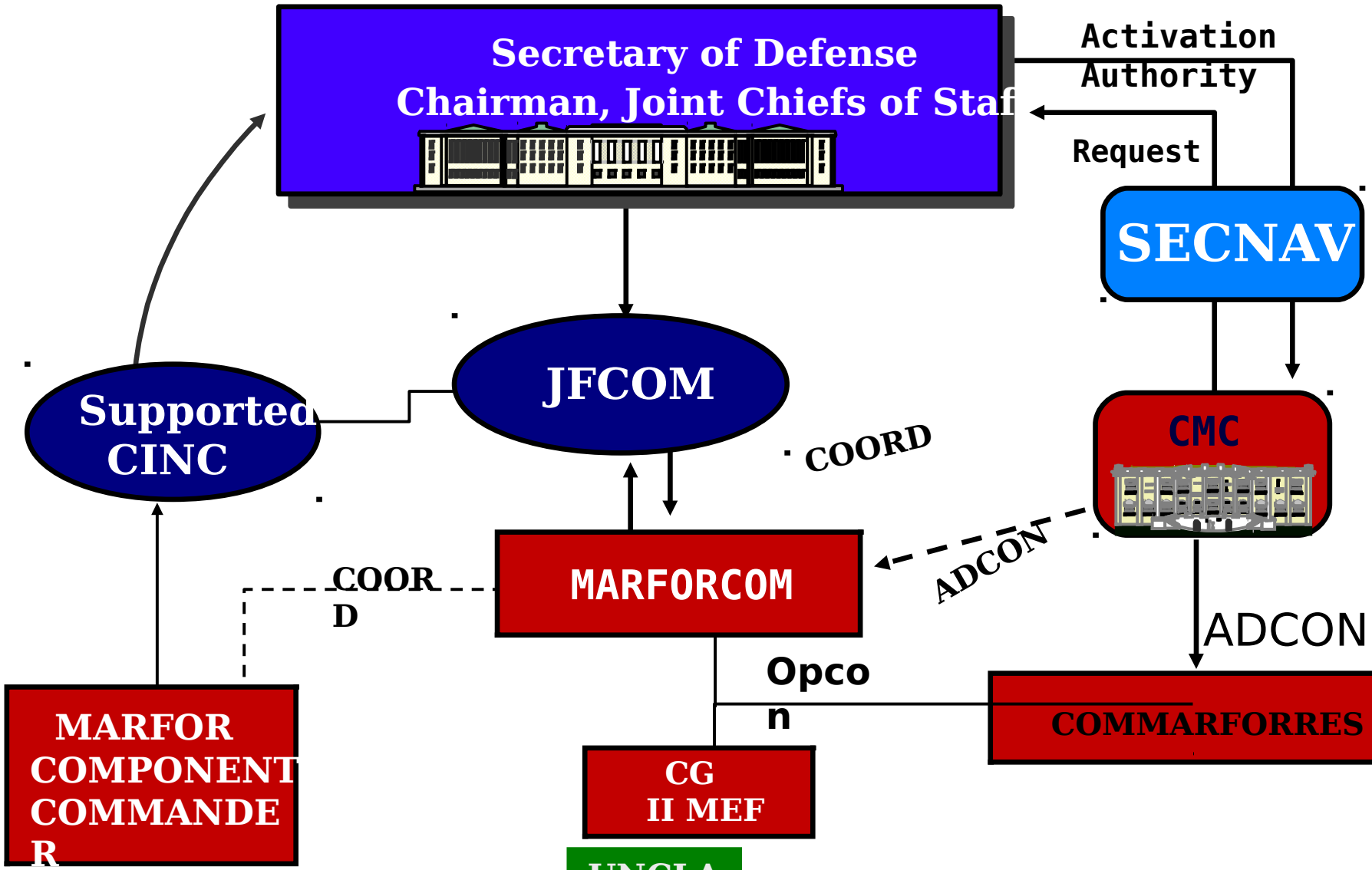
Organization and Command Relationships

Command Structure

COMMANDER MARFORRES

- Force Level Units
  - 4th Marine Aircraft Wing
  - 4th Marine Division
  - 4th Marine Logistics Group
  - Mobilization Command

Mobilization of Reserve Combatant Units



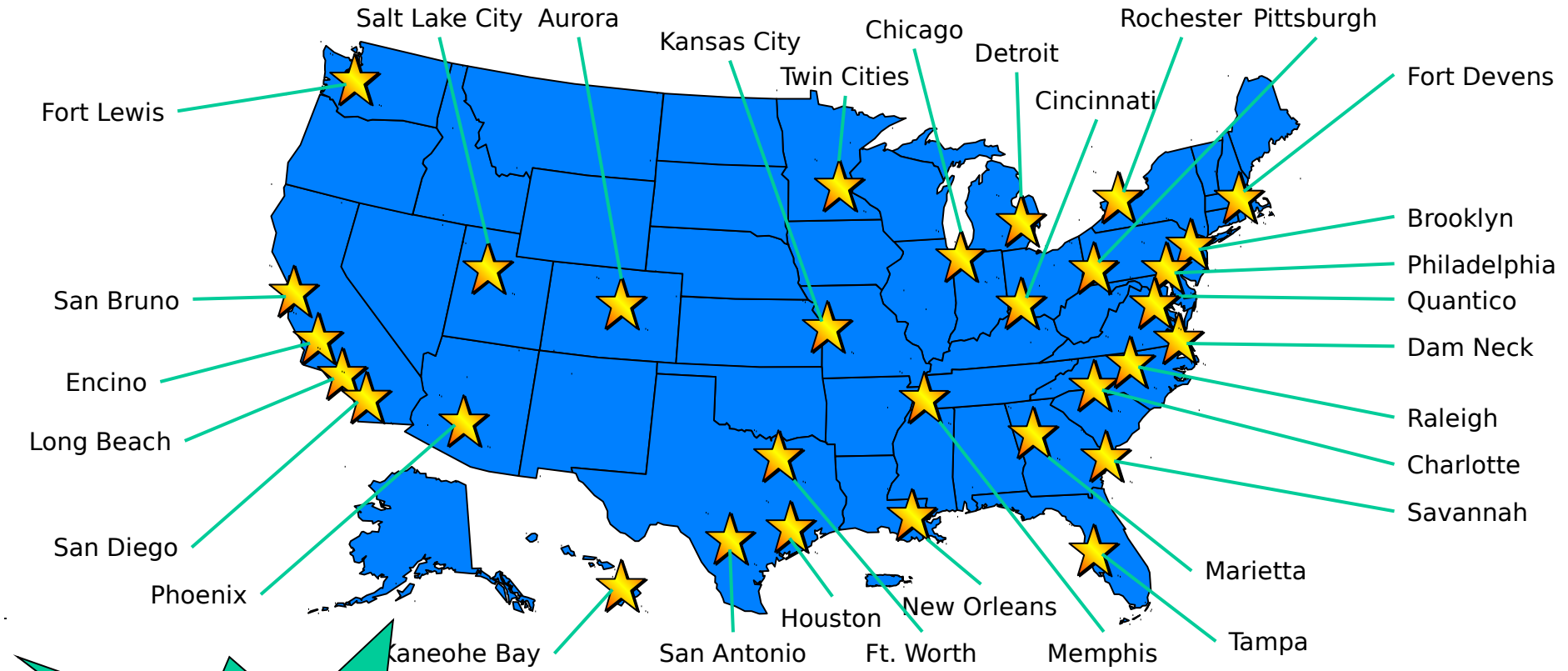
Unit Locations and Structure

Forces Available

- Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR)
  - 4th Marine Division
  - 4th MAW
  - 4th MLG
  - Force Units
- Mobilization Command (MOBCOM)
  - Individual Marine Augmentees (IMA)
  - Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)

UNCLA

Where We Are



187 Sites –

CONUS, Hawaii & Puerto Rico

UNCLA

UNCLA

Sustainable Reserve Force

72% are 25 years of age or younger

78% are first tour/term; 22% are prior servic

74% are single

Recruiting goals have been met consecutive for 20 years

Stressing the force mitigated through

- **Short periods of mobilization**
- **Restricting involuntary activation to critical missions**

As of 1 May 2007

UNCLA

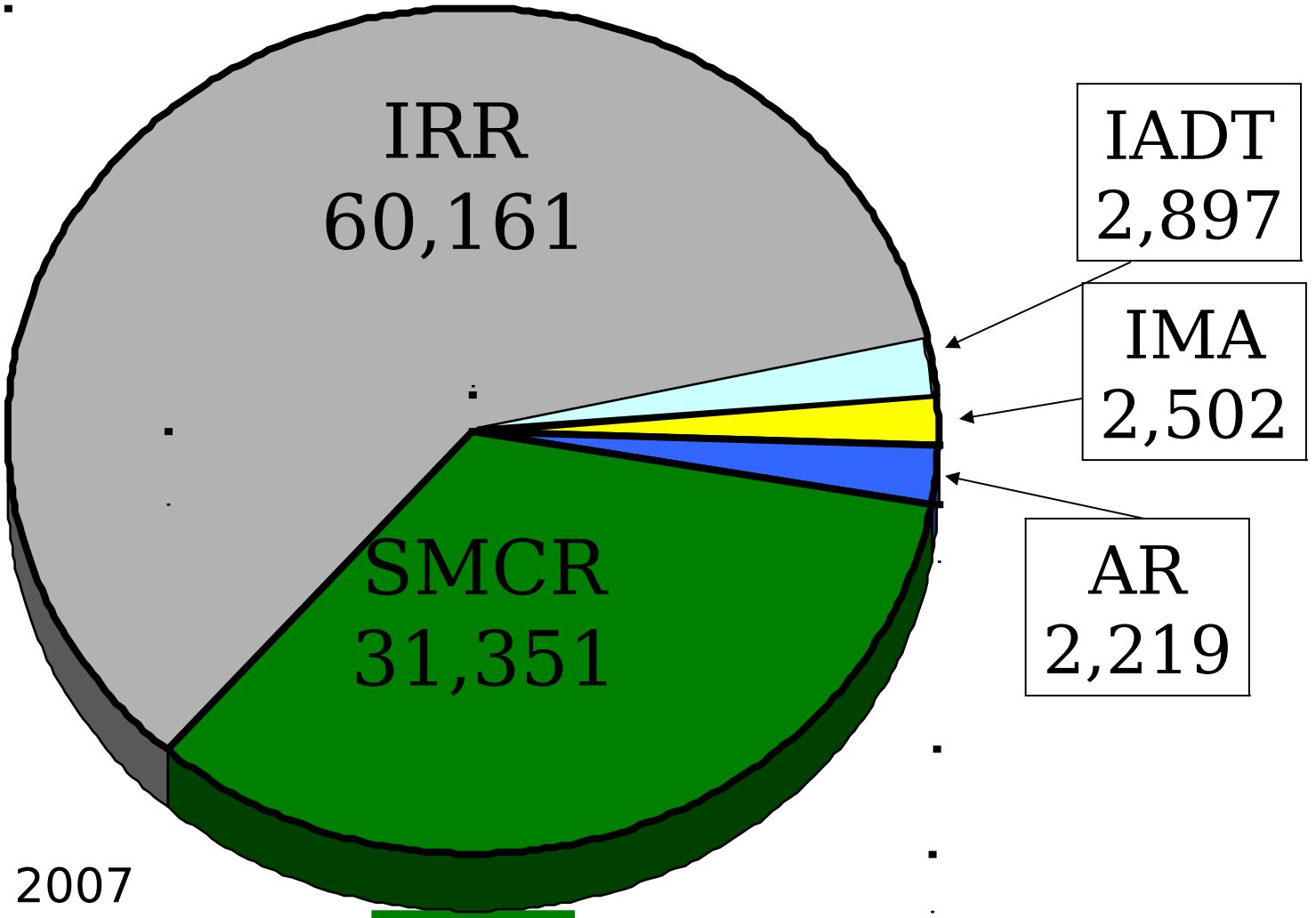
Broad Cross-Section of Society

Reserve Marines include:

- **College students (54%)**
- **Corporate executives**
- **School teachers**
- **Police officers**
- **Firefighters**
- **Lawyers**
- **Pilots**

As of 1 May 2007

Reserve End-Strength



As of 1 May 2007

Combined Arms

MARFORRES is a “mirror-image” of the active component Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF). The Marine Corps’ sustaining success in recent history has been the MAGTF and Total Force (active & reserve) concepts.

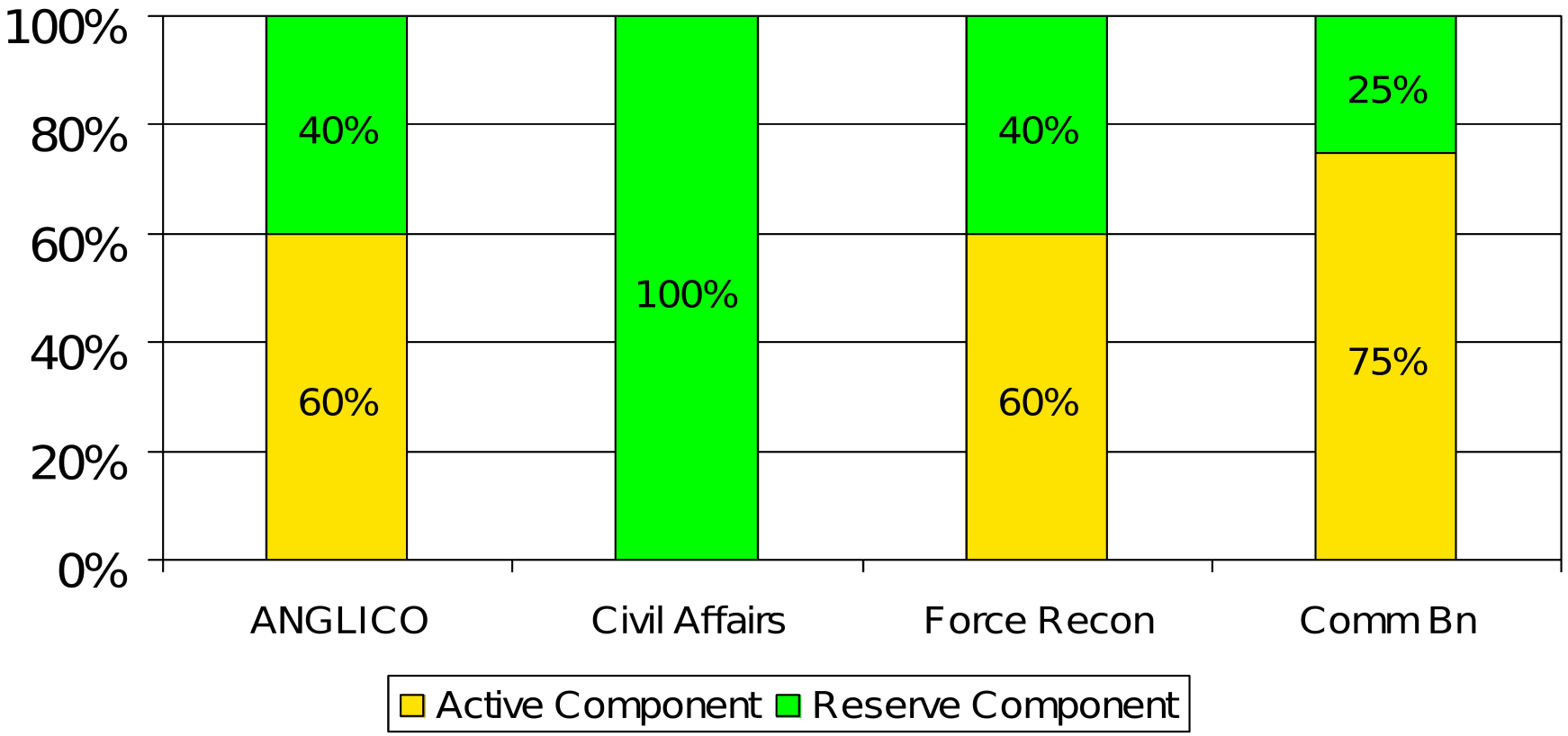
3d Bn, 24th Marines spearheaded force protection at bases in Iraq.

HMLA-773, conducting missions ISO operations in Afghanistan, became the first reserve light-attack squadron to have known enemy kills during wartime.

6th ESB units established a dozen fuel and water points across Southern Iraq, plus responded to demanding logistic requirements.

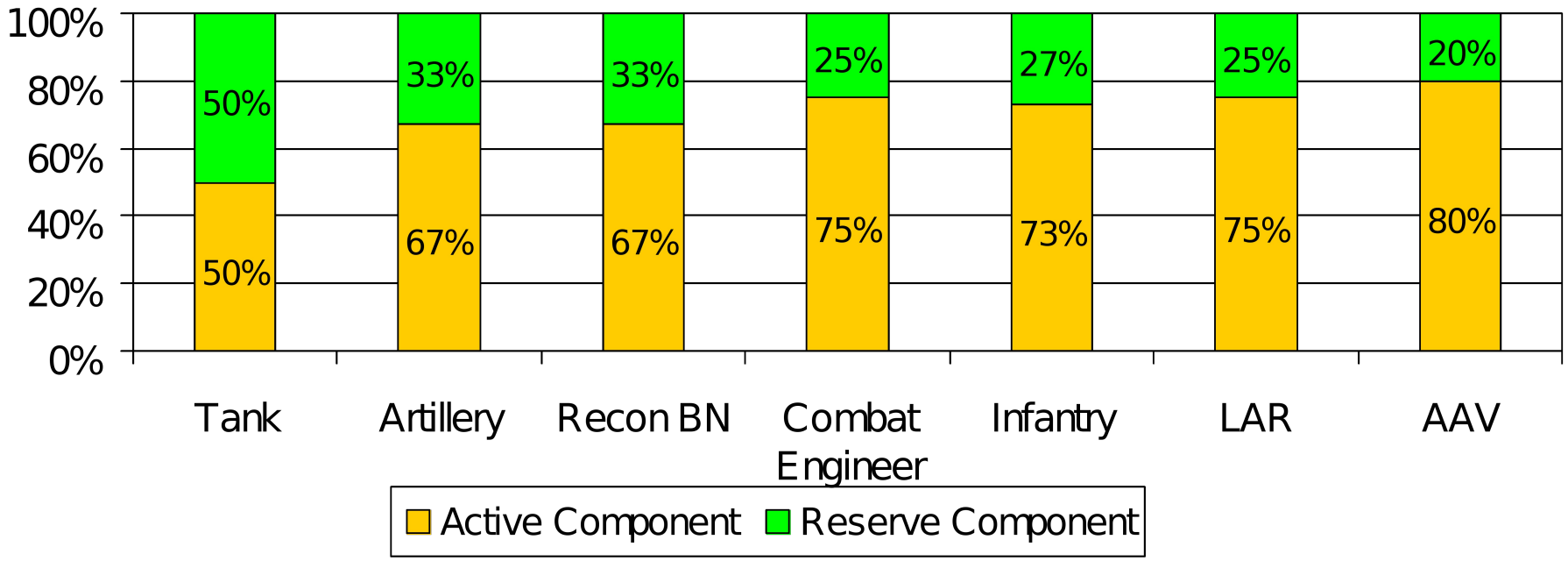
Capabilities

Force Units



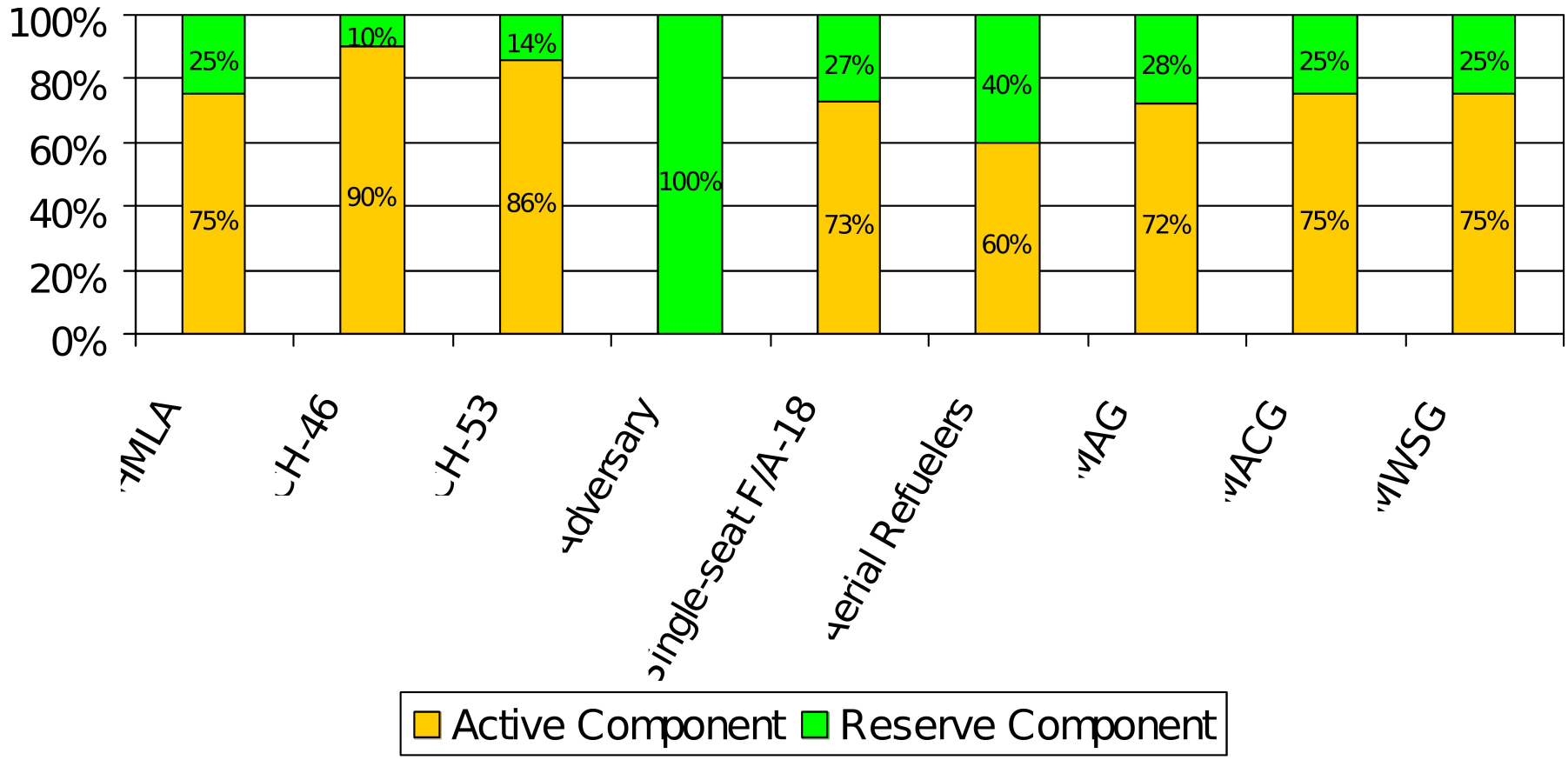
Capabilities

Ground Combat Element (GCE)



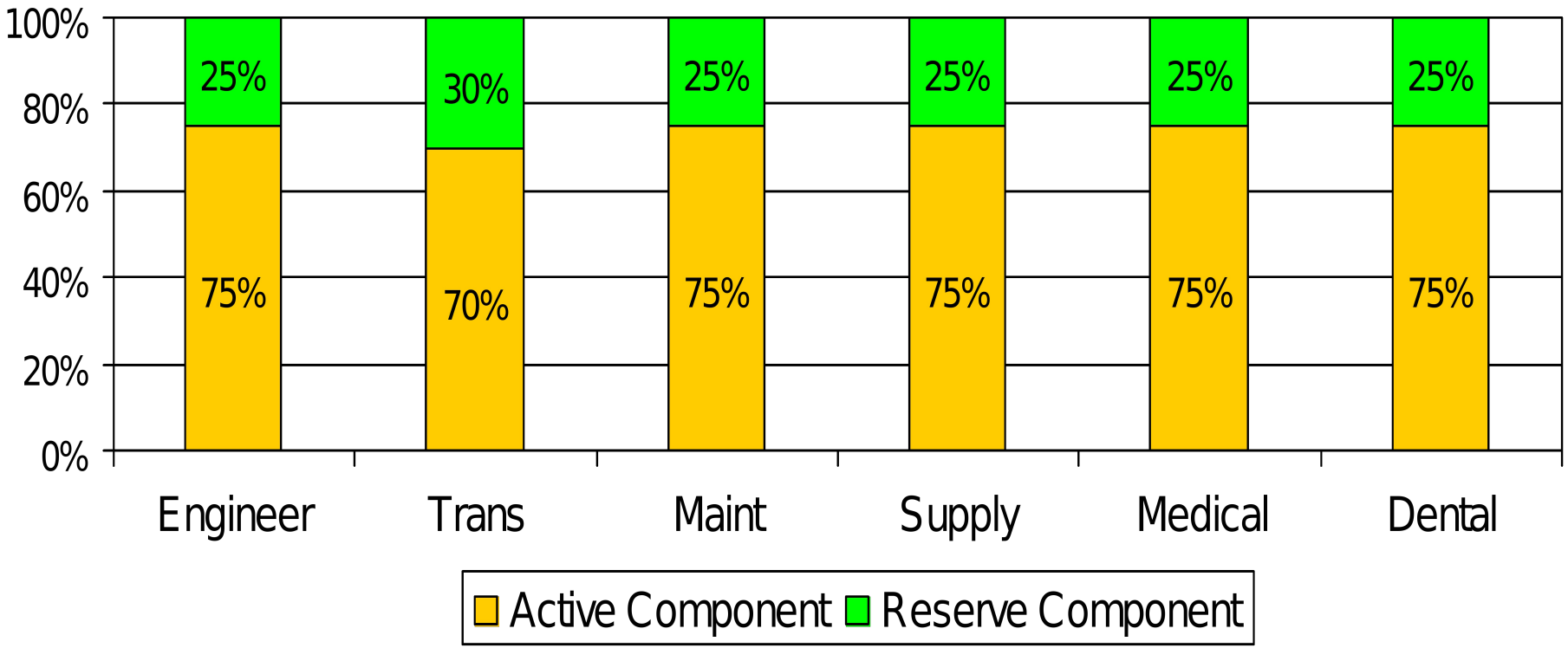
Capabilities

Aviation Combat Element (ACE)



Capabilities

Combat Service Support Element (CS



MFR Optempo

Activation

Rapidly deployable:

- **36,045 SMCR Marines**
  - ✓ **2,221 are in the Active Reserve program**
  - ✓ **43,091 have been activated**

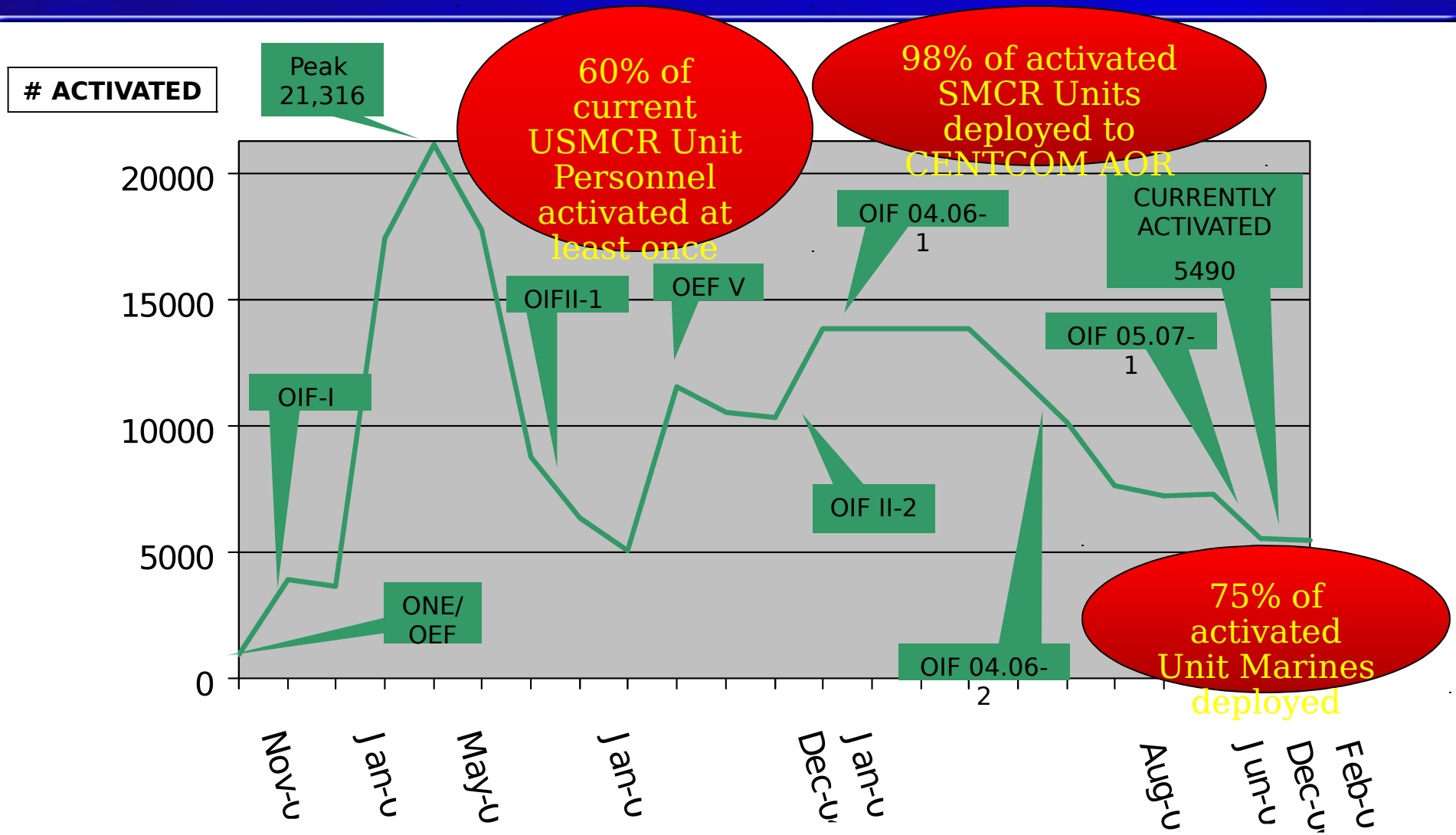
    IRR activated – 6,444
- **MARFORRES Marines are able to activate on short notice**

As of 1 May 2007

UNCLA

GWOT Contribution

(Over 42,956 activations Sep 01 – Feb 07)



98% MFR Units Have Been

MARFORRES Support Global War on Terrorism

Operation Noble Eagle (ONE)

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)

MEU/UDP support

Ready Reaction Forces

The numbers as of 1 May 2007:

- **Total activations since 9/11: 43,091**
- **Total currently activated ONE, OEF & OIF: 5,380**

As of 1 May 2007

MARFORRES Force Sustainment Model

- CJCS directs Service Chiefs to reassess policies required to execute the GWOT
  - Defines dwell ratio goal for RC
    - 1:5 Based on BOG
    - Authorizes CMC to plan use of invol unit reactivations with sufficient residual mob clock
    - Directs CMC to brief SECDEF on force generation plans for RC and AC forces
- PP&O directed MARFORRES provide primary 48-month min dwell model w/36-month secondary model (dwell based on activation time)

MARFORRES Force Sustainment Model

- Force rotation model to begin with OIF 06-08.2
- Involuntary reactivation is authorized
- 5-year reconstitution planning factor remains valid (based upon 90% turnover of Sgts and below at 5 year mark)
- Units employed in core competency when possible

AC/RC Training Day Comparison

Active Component

- Monthly: 18 days
- Annually: 216 days

- Dwell (1:2)
  - 14 months
  - 252 Training Days

Reserve Component

- Monthly: 2 days
- Annually: 39 days*

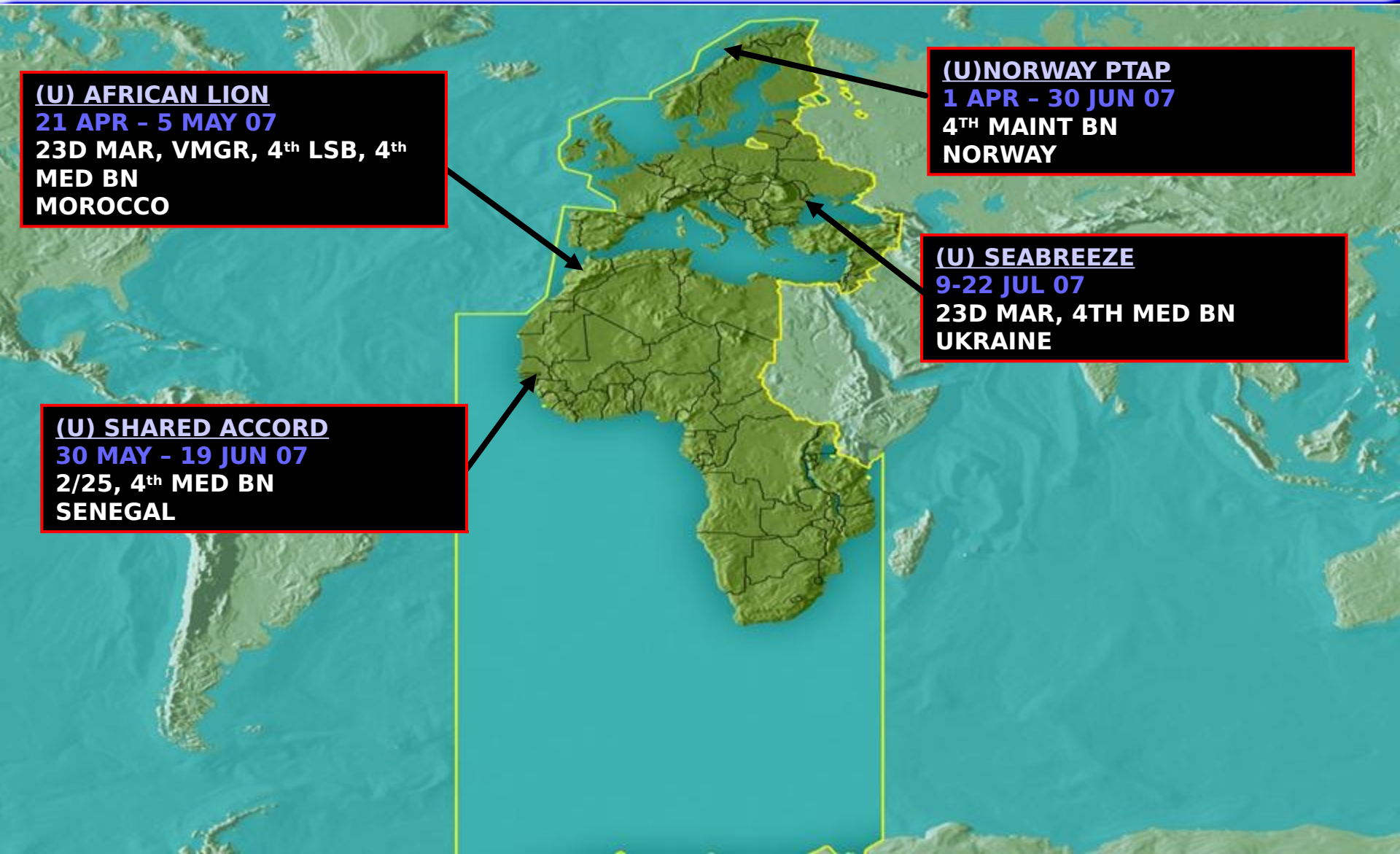
- Dwell (1:4)
  - 48 months
  - 156 Training Days

*Includes 2 week AT

AC units can recover from the effects of provisional tasking faster!

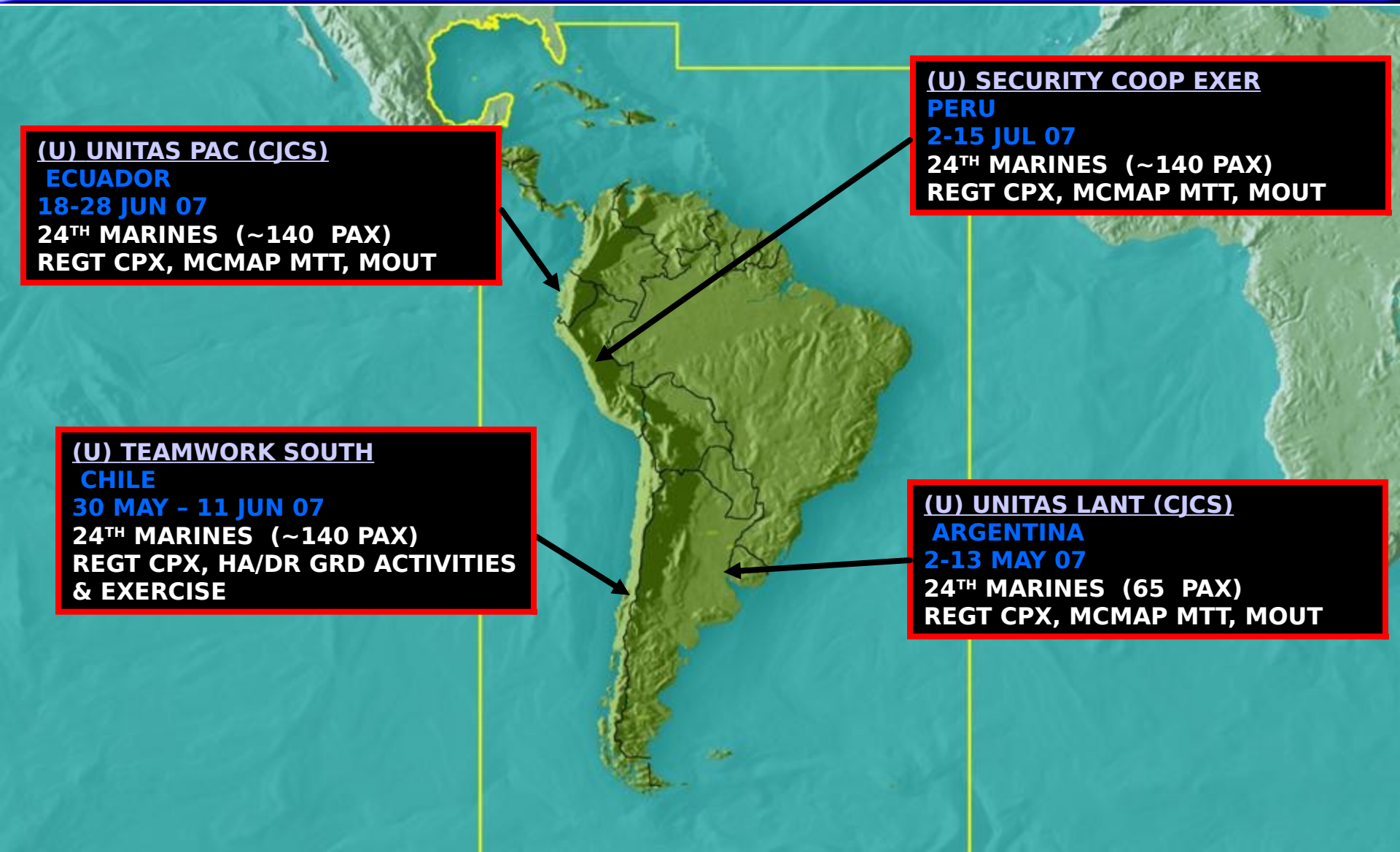
UNCLAS

EUCOM



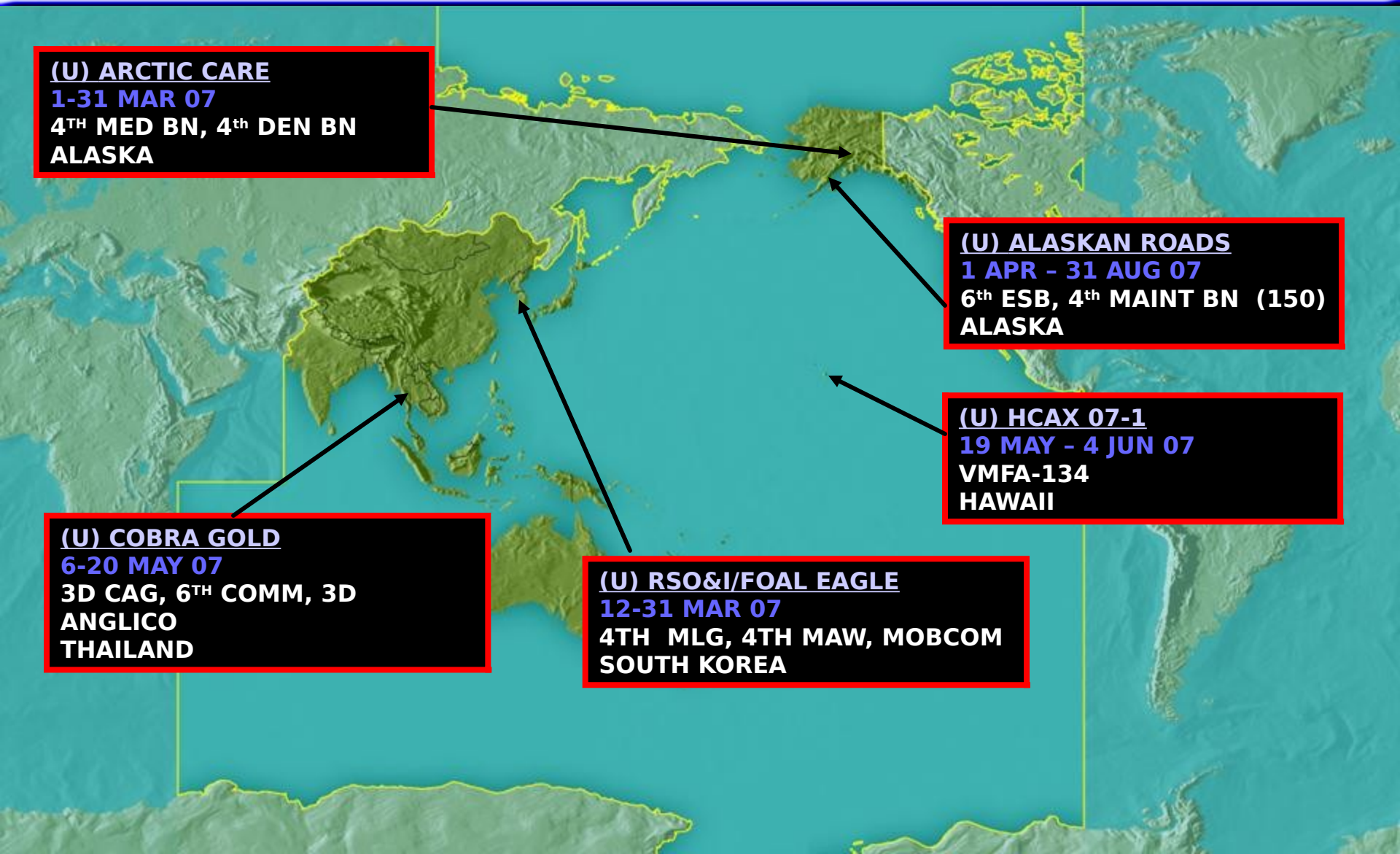
UNCLA

SOUTHCOM



UNCLAS

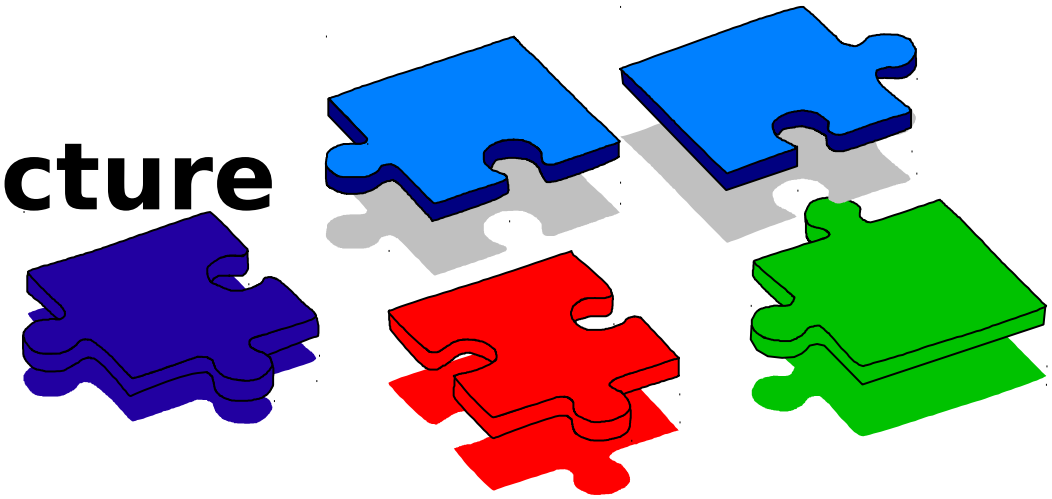
PACOM



MARFORRES Logistics

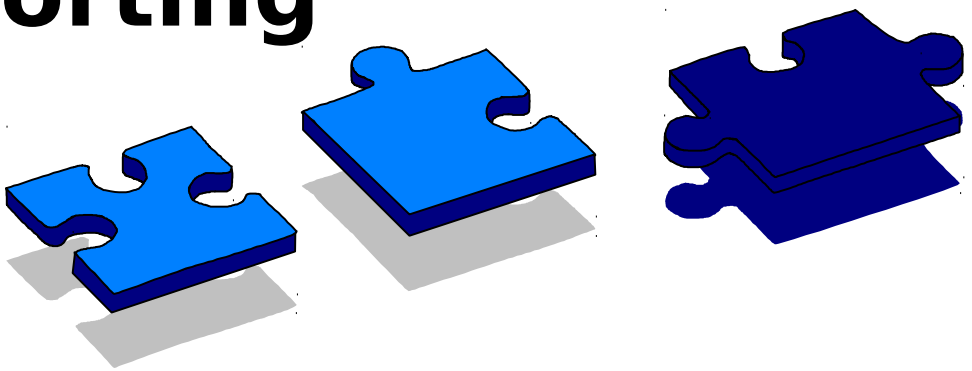
MFR G4 Structure

Equipment

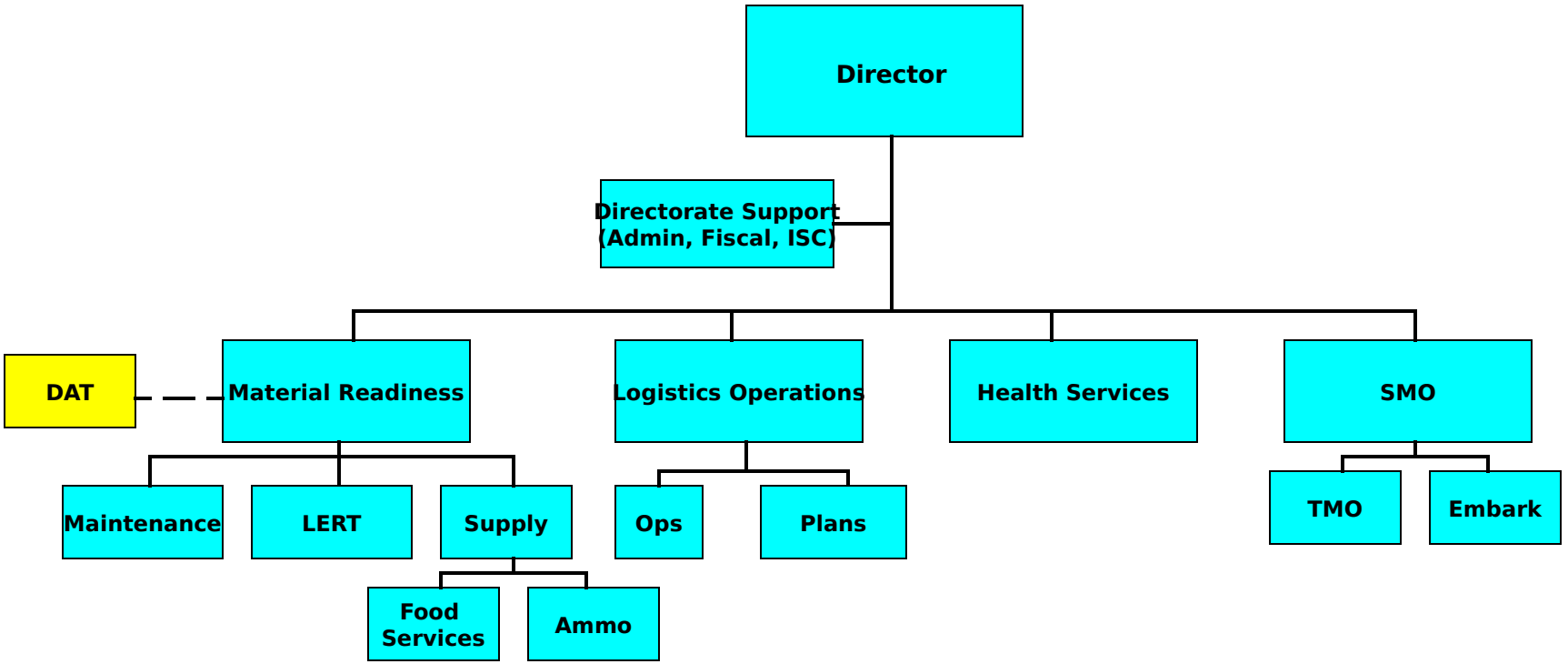


Readiness Reporting

Mobilization



MFR Logistics - Organization



Equipment & Readiness Reporting

Equipment Doctrine

- MARFORRES units do not hold their full T/E at their Home Training Center: They hold what is known as a Training Allowance (T/A).

- Training allowance consists of equipment the unit can store and maintain as required training missions.

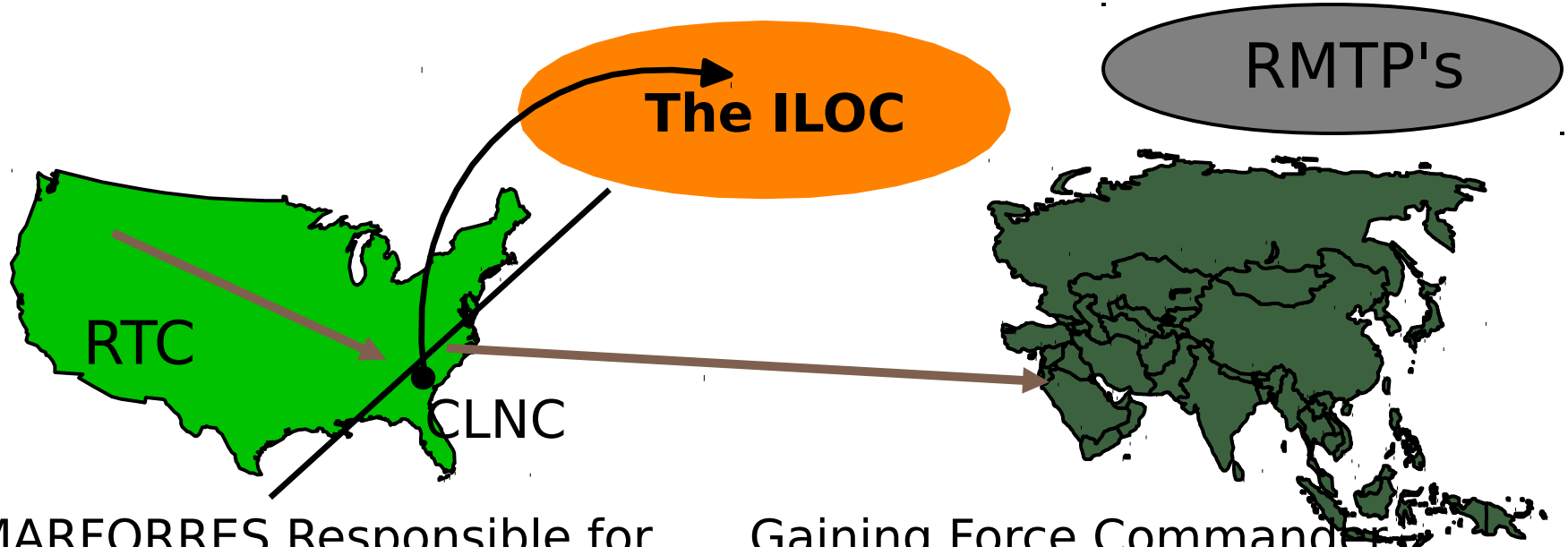
- The Difference between the T/E and the T/A is referred to as the "DELTA".

- The DELTA or "in-stores" assets are held at MARCORLOGBASES and is the responsibility of the gaining Force Commander.

- T/A (presently) and T/E (upon direction of gaining Force Commander) are TPFDD'd and will flow to theater according to the OPPLAN and lift availability - units may arrive before equipment

Mobilization

Mobilization



MARFORRES Responsible for Moving Personnel and Equipment from RTC to ILOC

Gaining Force Commander Responsible for Transportation and sourcing Forces from ILOC to Theater

DSG

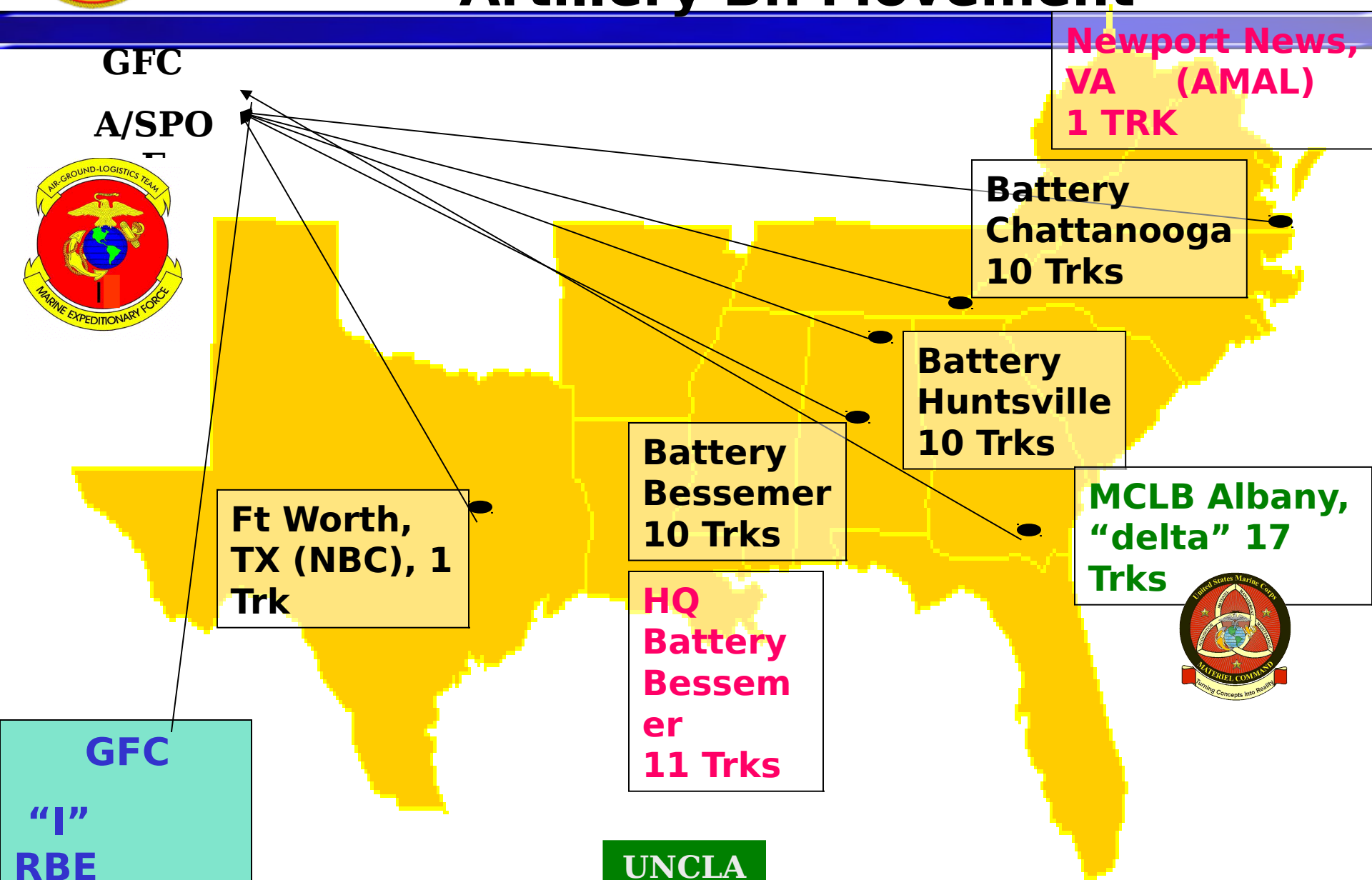
RST'S DST'S

MCLB DLA

RBE

UNCLA

Cargo Scenario Level 2 Detail - Artillery Bn Movement



UNCLA

OIF/OEF Challenges

G-4 Major Issues

- Equipment Readiness
  - Supply Accountability
    - T/E vs T/A
  - Maintenance Readiness
- Mobility
- Health Service Support (HSS)
- OIF Deployment/Redeployment support to the GFC
- MAP (Medical Augmentee Program) & Prgm 9

OIF/OEF MFR Mobilization Challenges

- Ensuring MFR units are fully dressed
  - Sourcing the T/E – T/A “delta”
- Embark expertise at RTCs (Not enough school trained embarkers)

Mobilization Logistics Success

- Every deploying Marine departs RTC with all required individual equipment
- USMCR units/dets deploy with unit equipment necessary to support accomplishment of their mission.
- Unit/Det movements are executed IAW with the TPFDD
- Deploying personnel are vaccinated/immunized IAW supported commander's policy.
- All corpsmen report to their unit prior to commencement of unit pre-deployment training.

Marine Forces Reserve

"Ready, Willing and Able"

The End…Semper Fidelis

Questions?